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New York, 20 saloon, 39 second cabin, and 191 steerage passengers, with 385 pieces of baggage passed. June 18, Norwegian bark *Arizona*, to Ship Island, Miss., in ballast, 3 officers and 15 crew. June 19, German ship *Nereide*, to New York, in ballast, 3 officers and 22 crew. June 20, Cunard Line steamship *Ultonia*, to Boston, 63 steerage passengers with 125 pieces baggage passed. June 21, White Star Line steamship *Majestic*, to New York, 20 saloon, 60 second-cabin, and 135 steerage passengers, with 230 pieces baggage passed.

The health of the port is good. The small epidemic of scarlet fever that prevailed here for about three weeks is a thing of the past. The disease occurred first among some soldiers at one of the forts near the harbor entrance. These cases were brought to the military hospital, which is located in the eastern part of the city on the shore. At first some of these cases were landed at a pier some distance from the hospital and had to be taken through thickly populated streets in order to reach the hospital. One child, sick of the disease, admitted that he had followed one of the sick soldiers through the streets. Later the cases were landed directly at the hospital. The disease among the children was very mild.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon. U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Rio de Janeiro declared infected with plague.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 26, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose copy of a note from the Italian ambassador at this capital stating that the port of Rio de Janeiro has been declared by his Government infected with the plague.

Respectfully,

JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1900.*

SIR: I have received to-day and have the honor to transcribe the following telegram from the royal minister of the interior:

“ROME, *June 20, 1900.*

“*Italian Embassy, Washington:*

“An ordinance of to-day applies to all arrivals from Rio de Janeiro, declared infected by the plague, the dispositions of ordinances of May 8, 1897, No. 3; of July 15, 1897, No. 6; of June 12, 1899, No. 6; June 16, 1899, No. 7; of January 24, 1900, No. 1; of March 1, 1900, No. 8, and of April 7, 1900, No. 10.

“BERTOLINI.”

Accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

FAVA.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

Report from Genoa.

GENOA, ITALY, *June 18, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the abstract of bills of health and the regular report for the week ended June 16, 1900: Seven

vessels received bills of health, only 1 of which, however, carried passengers. The steamship *Spartan Prince*, of the Prince Line, sailed on June 16 for New York via Naples; 7 cabin and 44 steerage passengers and 47 pieces of baggage were inspected and passed. There was no freight from infected places.

Respectfully,

RUPERT BLUE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

The tuberculosis congress at Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, June 2, 1900.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in connection with my detail as delegate on the part of the Department of State to represent the United States at the international congress on tuberculosis which was held in Naples, Italy, from April 25-28, 1900:

Every country in Europe was represented, except England and Turkey. Japan also sent a delegate.

The congress, which was under the patronage of the Queen of Italy, was formally opened at the San Carlo theater in the presence of the King, Queen, and Prince and Princess of Naples and 3,000 people.

The opening address was made by the minister of public instruction, the Hon. Guido Baccelli, who was also the honorary president of the congress. Short addresses were made by the delegates from each country, after which they were presented to their majesties the King and Queen.

Many noted men were in attendance. With the exception of Italy, Germany was probably best represented. The venerable Virchow received an ovation wherever he appeared. The congress was often referred to as the continuation of the tubercle congress held in Berlin last year.

The work of the congress was divided into 4 sections, viz, etiological and prophylactical, pathological and clinical, therapeutical, and sanitary.

The section on etiology was opened by a paper by the president, Professor De Giovanni. He dwelt upon the importance of national legislation to assist in the suppression of the disease.

Sanarelli read a paper entitled "The prophylaxis of tuberculosis on the railways."

He presented the following conclusions which were adopted by the congress:

1. It is necessary that the sanitary service should adopt and cause to be observed regulations capable of guaranteeing the public against the danger of infectious diseases, especially against the contagion of tuberculosis in railway coaches.

2. These regulations should consequently include tuberculosis among the diseases for which it is obligatory to disinfect coaches which have been used in the transportation of infectious patients.

3. The railway administration is requested to cause to be posted up in all waiting rooms and stations and in all passenger coaches notices forbidding expectoration except in cuspidors.

4. The stations and the greater number of sleeping-car compartments should be furnished with cuspidors to contain a liquid. These cuspidors should be of a sort easily cleaned and disinfected. In some of these